



THE ALTRUSTIC* APPLICATION

*\al-troo-is-tik\ - unselfishly concerned for or devoted to the welfare of others





How to Complete the Network Time Log

(This is a government approved form, need we say more?)

Please honor the requirements, or we will all suffer, as may our funding:

- 1. Complete all sections. This really should be quick!

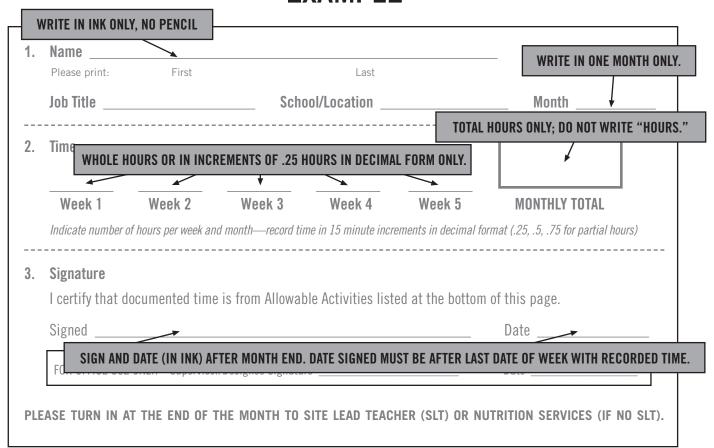
 (If you make a mistake, just cross out, and do not use white out.)
- 2. Please submit your completed time log at the end of each month to:
 - a. Your Site Lead Teacher (SLT) at your school, or,
 - b. If no SLT, via district mail to Nutrition Services, Attn: Kristin Fyfe
- 3. If you are also completing a time log for East LA College Nutrition Network, hours recorded here cannot also be recorded there. Do not duplicate hours.
- 4. Questions? Contact us anytime we want to support you!!

Call us: x7967, x7966

E-mail us: mattson piper@montebello.k12.ca.us, or fyfe kristin@montebello.k12.ca.us

5. THANK YOU for your patience, diligence and understanding.

EXAMPLE



CONGRATULATIONS!

You are doing your part to preserve nutrition education funding at MUSD.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Montebello Unified School District—Contract # 06-55103 State Share (Non-Network funds) Federal Share (Network sponsored activities)

Network for a Healthy California Time Log 2009-10

1.	Name					Grade	
	Please print:	First		Last			
	Job Title School/Location						
2.	Time						
	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	MONTHLY TOTAL	
		•				rmat (.25, .5, .75 for partial hours)	
3.	Signature						
	I certify that documented time is from Allowable Activities listed at the bottom of this page.						
	Signed	Signed					
	FOR OFFICE USE	ONLY: Superviso	r/Designee Signatu	re		Date	

PLEASE TURN IN AT THE END OF THE MONTH TO SITE LEAD TEACHER (SLT) OR NUTRITION SERVICES (IF NO SLT).

Allowable Activities

Nutrition Education in a Classroom/Group Setting (children/adults):

- Nutrition education classes using approved resources (e.g., Dairy Council, Team Nutrition, Dietary Guidelines for Americans, Harvest of the Month).
- Read books on nutrition or encourage artwork or essays on topics of nutrition, e.g., the importance of fruits and vegetables.
- Conduct cooking classes and/or taste tests with healthy foods as part of a nutrition education lesson/activity (e.g., Kids Cooking Week).
- Teach nutrition via CD ROM/ Internet/computer programs.
- Teach nutrition education as a stand alone subject area or integrated with core subjects.

Children/Student Nutrition Education outside a Classroom Setting (as a component of a structured curriculum):

- Participate in nutrition education field trips (do not include transportation time or costs) such as tours of farmer's markets linking nutrition education on fruits and vegetables in classroom with field trip visit.
- Garden-based nutrition education
- Cafeteria-based nutrition education activities/promotions which are part
 of a structured program that is connected to classroom instruction (e.g.,
 Harvest of the Month, Welcome Back).

Nutrition Education at Special Events (students/adults):

- Nutrition education at special events (e.g., Open House, health fairs, school assemblies, Library Nutrition Events).
- Physical Activity Promotion (as a component of a broader Nutrition Education intervention) (children/students/adults)
- Promote increased physical activity as a component of a nutrition education intervention.

- Give advice on where to access low- or no-cost physical activities.
- Present one-time physical activity demonstrations that educate about and promote physical activity.
- Nutrition Education Project Evaluation:
- Conduct program planning and evaluation as an essential part of developing/implementing effective nutrition education programs

Nutrition Promotion Activities:

- Disseminate/sponsor newsletters, videos, CDs, or web pages on good nutrition or physical activity integrated as part of nutrition education
- Provide brochures or posters that focus on nutrition and may include a Food Stamp Program promotion message.
- Set up nutrition displays (e.g. Harvest of the Month or My Pyramid posters with pictures of fruits and vegetables with nutritional messages).

Staff Training/Professional Development:

Develop/attend nutrition education events such as workshops, conferences, seminars, trainings, which may include the role of physical activity plays in health, and provide clear and direct benefits to the food stamp audience being served and are within the activities of the SOW.

Administrative Tasks Related to the Network Contract:

- Spend time completing documentation for the Network contract (e.g. progress reports, monthly time logs).
- Perform general clerical tasks in support of Network projects (e.g., travel claims, photocopying)

Other Activities:

• (Must be listed in approved Scope of Work Project Summary)

EVALUATION

SEP 2009 APPLES

Teacher Name (first & last):	School:	Grade:	Date:	# Students:

Please answer the following questions to help us better serve nutrition education needs in the classroom. When complete, please forward this, along with completed TIME LOG to Nutrition Services by OCTOBER 2nd. Thank you. Funding of this program depends on both forms being completed.

General Questions						
1. How much time did you spend on this nutrition unit?	hours					
2. Do you send the parent newsletter home?						
3. Do you hear from parents about this program?	N	ot helpful	mewhat h	elpful opinion He	ipful Ide	al
Packet Contents	1	2	3	4	5	
Packet length						
Usefulness of background info (Top Secret Info., Grow-etry poem)						
Utility of suggested teaching timeline						
Student activities useful and grade-appropriate						
Effectiveness at integrating other content areas						

Nutrition Concepts Emphasized	Yes	No
Importance of fruits and vegetables		
Nutrients of featured produce		
Trying new foods		
Seasonality of produce		
Identifying varieties; distinguishing among fruits/vegetables		
Balance and moderation in diet to reach nutrient goals		
Other? Write in:		

Behavioral Outcomes Observed	Yes	No
Students are more willing to try foods		
Students are asking parents to try foods/buy fruits, vegetables		
Students want to know more about fruits and vegetables		
Students are talking to their peers about healthier alternatives		
Students are noticeably eating more fruits, vegetables at school		
I don't notice any change in student behavior		
Students are becoming more negative about fruits, vegetables		
Other? Write in:		





TEACHING SUGGESTIONS

WEEK 1: Sept 7-11

- 1. Help define apples with a Circle Map® (LET'S DEFINE APPLES, page 1) or KWL Chart. Ask students where they got this information. (Students can add to Circle Map® over next few weeks.)
- 2. Read GROW-ETRY poem and other particulars about apples on TOP SECRET INFO. pages.
 - Discuss definition of a nutrient (see TOP SECRET INFO pages).
 - Reinforce CORE MESSAGES listed on right hand side of this page ---->
 - Add all learned items to Circle Map®.
- 3. In prep for HOW TO PICK THEM activity (Week 3, page 8), bring an apple to class, and periodically observe characteristics as it ages and becomes less desirable.

WEEK 2: Sept 14-18

- 1. Pass out APPLE FAMILY TREE (page 2) and sample TREE MAP® (page 3) to students.
 - Emphasize peak season of apples (fall), sharing the benefits of eating them now vs. out of season (see TOP SECRET INFO.).
 - Have them create a Tree Map® categorize apple varieties by color, country of origin, taste, when their season starts, etc.
 - Create a Double Bubble Map® to compare and contrast two apples (this can also be done AFTER the taste test to compare these two highlighted apples).
 - Which ones have students tried, or seen at market? Ask them to select a new variety they would like to try, and articulate why they are inspired to try it with a short paragraph.
 - Point out that apple varieties are nutritionally similar, though physically distinct; students can receive apple "powers" (or nutrients) from any kind of apple.
- 2. Reinforce eating fruits and vegetables in season with 'TIS THE SEASON, pages 4-6.

WEEK 3: Sept 21-25

- 1. Learn about HOW TO PICK THEM, activity on page 7. Use apple brought in week 1 to compare.
- 2. Conduct TASTE TEST; utilize USE YOUR SENSES worksheets (pages 10-13).
- 3. After the tasting, add the experience to the Circle Map® created in week 1. Compare feelings before and after the taste tasting using different colors.

WEEK 4: Sept 28-30

- 1. Discuss some ways to eat apples and obtain their nutrients (VARI"EAT"Y, pages 8-9).
- 2. Send a PARENT NEWSLETTER home with students, pages 14-15 (english and spanish provided).
- 3. Complete TIME LOG and EVALUATION. Please forward to Nutrition Services by the end of the month. Thank you!

CORE MESSAGES

Every month, we will provide core messages here that build upon prior months' to help expand students' nutrition knowledge.

Refer to the TOP SECRET INFO pages for additional details.

This month's messages:

- 1. Fruits and vegetables are 2 of 5 food groups with unique nutritional benefits.
- 2. You need fruits and vegetables for good health.
- 3. The substances in foods that benefit our health are called nutrients.





TOP SECRET INFO.

GROW-ETRY

Apples have resided on this planet for over 2 million years

They have had a long, disease-fighting career!

It wasn't until the 1800's when they said, "California, westward ho!"

Along the central and northern coasts, is where there they began to grow.

There are 7,500 types of apples,

Quite a variety with which one must grapple...

Some are wild, some cultivated - that's how they're grown,

The 12 varieties of California have features all their own...

There's the Gala and Fuji, so juicy and crisp when you chew,

Braeburn and Jonagold are of a red and slight cream hue...

And who ever said that superheroes cannot wear hot pink?

If you dare diseases to tell Pink Lady, she will do them in before they blink!

As for Granny Smith, she's bright green and quite tart

But still nutritious, so take heart

Red Delicious, Golden Delicious, well, their names say it all

They add wonderful flavors to Fall!

Did you know that apples "bob"?

But that is hardly their only job...

Potassium helps the hody's fluid balance: fiber keeps t

Potassium helps the body's fluid balance; fiber keeps the intestines flushed

Fiber also "scrubs" your teeth, dentists call an apple "nature's toothbrush"

Enjoy them raw for maximum crunch

Or have an applesauce snack, or pack it in your lunch

Try them dipped in yogurt, or paired with some cheese

Or in a salad or some pancakes, you will like one of these ways, guaranteed!

In the fall is when our trees bear amazing apples at their peak,

When you shop for them at the store, there is a good technique:

Make sure the skin's shiny, the feel is firm, and no bruises found throughout,

If it is soft and wrinkly, the apple is past its prime-be a watchful apple scout!

The Born "Altruistic" Identity

The altruistic apple provides us nutrition

Without a thought to its own condition

1.7

How unselfishly it grows

When one day it knows

It will be eaten, fulfilling its health mission.

IOP SECRET INFO.

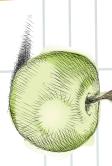
produced hundreds of Wild apple trees once seeds, hardly a fruit tiny, sour fruits full of Some believe it was the that anyone would eat. Romans who discovered wild apples into fleshy, they could cultivate these sweet, and juicy fruits. apples/history.html. urbanext.illinois.edu/ More history at http://

WHY BUY IN SEASON?

decreased pollution season are: improved CA-grown produce in Benefits of buying from delivery of taste, lower cost, and

and less need for anti-spoilage 100d on the chemicals

out-of-state produce



WHEN IN SEASON

season" from from July to November. And Different peak months from summer to we can enjoy apples for months past thanks to efficient storage methods, fall allows us to savor different apples "in

APPLES ALL YEAR LONG?

storage methods. Today, we use content, apples can be preserved Because of their high water mechanical refrigeration, but apples need to be stored past the provided the cold conditions in Colonial times, root cellars for long periods using cold fall season.

what's that white chalky stuff?

coating, it's lost when processed Born with their own natural wax apples maintain their quality. The and washed. The wax is replaced by an FDA-approved one to help a candy bar when you place it in the chalky appearance is similar to that of moist environments (the whitening or they have been exposed to hot or wax may whiten on the surface if reezer)

Nutrition is the study of:

- how food nourishes the body
- the study of nutrients in the
- and sometimes also the study of human behaviors related to

about? How about this: sustenance and body to be their sharpest. balanced meals allow for the mind our intellects and innovation. Habits energy and enthusiasm that drive creativity, (positive) risk taking, there is so much more to think Why pay attention to nutrition wher fruits and vegetables, calcium, or like breakfast, adequate intake of for the body provides for the

to saving the planet. Practice good nutrition and attend

AN APPLE A DAY

a day, keeps the doctor English adage, "To eat an away" comes from an old The old saying, "An apple apple before going to bed, bread." will make the doctor beg his

THEY CLEAN

apple fibers gently Dentists call the apple chewing keeps help the scrub the teeth; and by eliminating bacteria teeth and gums healthy "nature's toothbrush"... in the mouth.

WHAT'S A NUTRIENT?

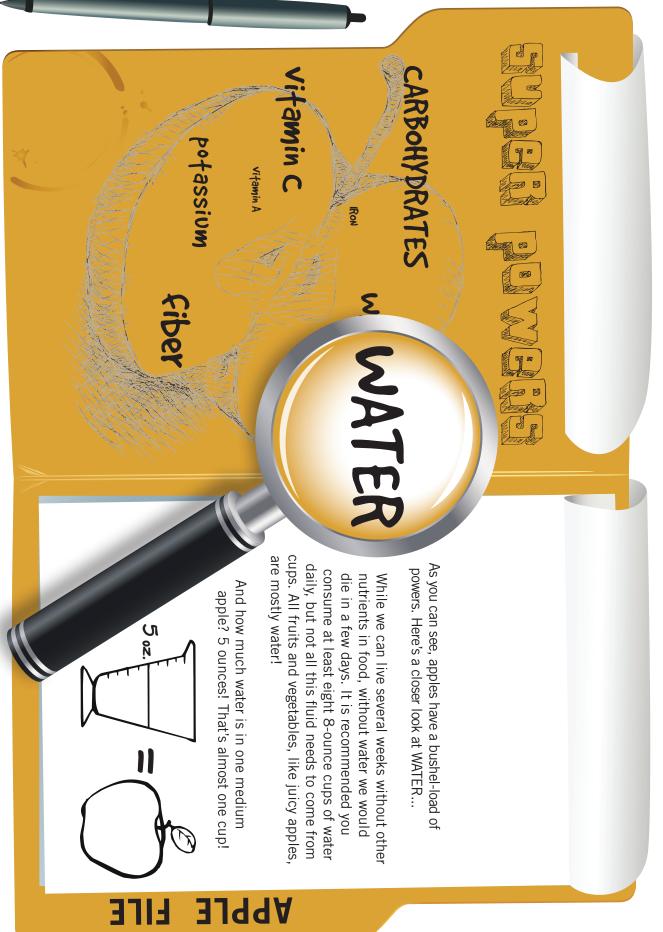
flip pages to learr

about an apple's

carbohydrates, protein, fat, and vitamins and minerals, as well as Examples of nutrients are our bodies grow and stay healthy Substances in foods that help

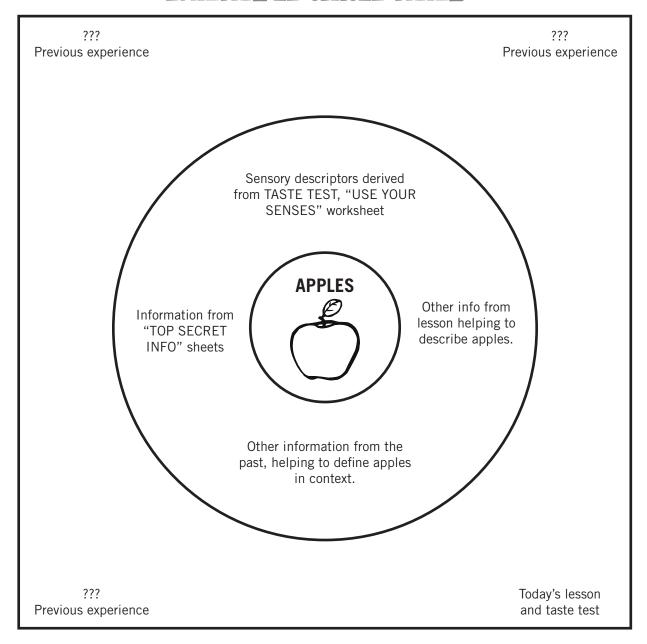
APPLE

TOP SECRET INFO.



LET'S DEFINE APPLES

EXAMPLE CIRCLE MAP®







APPLE FAMILY TREE

Several types of apples are grown in California as you can see below. Four main varieties are highlighted here, and other examples of other California-grown apples are shown on following page. For more information about apple varieties, check out www.calapple.org > Apple Education > Variety Availability.

DIRECTIONS:

- 1. Create a Tree Map® to categorize apple varieties by color, country of origin, taste, when their season starts, etc.
- 2. Create a Double Bubble Map® to compare and contrast two apples.
- 3. Select a new variety you would like to try, and explain why with a short paragraph.

GALA

- Origin: New ZealandIntroduced to US: 1972
- Peak season: Jul-Dec (but available through May)
- Color: red is dominant, but Galas have pinkishorange stripes over a yellow background
- Taste: crisp, aromatically-sweet
- Shape: heart-shaped (a reminder that all apples are excellent sources of fiber which may lower cholesterol levels, and help to protect the heart)
- Powers: water, fiber, vitamin
 C, potassium, traces of 11 other
 nutrients, and acts as a "tooth cleaner"!
- Also: Galas are the first apples of the season

GRANNY SMITH

- Origin: These apples were discovered by "Granny" Anne Smith in Australia in the 1860's.
- Introduced to US: 1868
- Peak season: mid Aug-Dec (but available yearround)
- Color: pale to bright green
- Taste: crisp, tart-sweet
- Powers: water, fiber, vitamin C, potassium, traces of 11 other nutrients, and acts as a "tooth cleaner"!
- Also: like many apples, slightly larger at top than bottom (Never thought of grandma saving the day, huh? Must be all the working out she does to build that upper body strength.)

GOLDEN DELICIOUS

- Origin: West Virginia in 1914
- Peak season: late Aug-Dec (but available yearround)
- Color: golden yellow to yellow-green, and lightly freckled
- Taste: sweet, crisp, and juicy
- Shape: strawberry-shaped
- Powers: water, fiber, vitamin C, potassium, traces of 11 other nutrients, and acts as a "tooth cleaner"!
- Also: when sliced, its flesh doesn't darken as quickly as other apples, making it great for salads

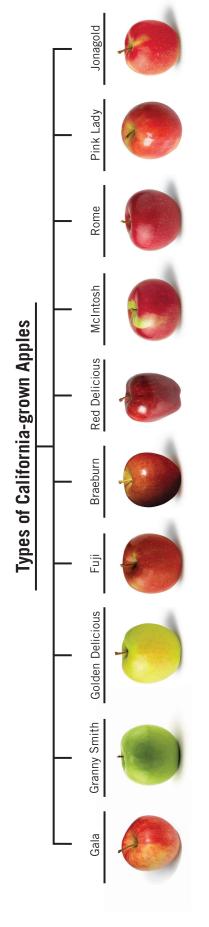
FUJI

- Origin: Japan
- Introduced to US: 1980s
- Peak season: Sep-Mar (but available year-round)
- Color: red is the dominant color, red striping over a yellow green to reddish pink background
- Taste: crisp, juicy, syrupy-sweet
- Size: large to X-large (disease fighting isn't for the weak you know)
- Powers: water, fiber, vitamin
 C, potassium, traces of 11 other
 nutrients, and acts as a "tooth cleaner"!
- Also: they store and travel well due to a dense, crisp interior





CAMPLE TREE MAP®



DIRECTIONS: Create your own Tree Map® here, or on another page:





Name:	

'TIS THE SEASON

BACKGROUND INFO: Nutrients in the food we eat help your body grow strong and healthy. Vitamins are one type of nutrient. Read over how the vitamins below help your body and what fruits and vegetables at the market provide them. Review the produce stand on the next page to learn about which of these fruits and vegetables are in season now. Why would you want to buy local (California-grown) produce in season (see TOP SECRET INFO.)?

DIRECTIONS: After reviewing the PRODUCE STAND (top portion), answer the questions below.

Nutrient	VITAMIN A	VITAMIN C	VITAMIN B6
Function	Healthy function of eyes, skin, kidneys, respiratory system and digestive tract in your body.	Healthy gums, protects your body against infection and helps wounds heal.	Helps support the immune system, and important in metabolism (helps body make and use energy).
Fruits and vegetables that have it	Butternut squash Carrots Cantaloupe Cooked greens Mangos Pumpkin Spinach Sweet Potatoes	Apples Bell peppers Brussels sprouts Cantaloupe Cauliflower Strawberries Tomatoes Watermelon Yellow squash	Asparagus Avocados Bell peppers Cantaloupe Cauliflower Grapes Spinach Tomatoes Watermelon

l.	Which foods above have 2 of the featured nutrients?		
	Which ones have 3 of them?	Does this mean that cantaloupe is mo	ore
	"nutritious" than butternut squash, or apples? Why or why not?		
2.	Think about the foods that have Vitamin A. Do you notice any similarity	ies in their physical description (for ex-	
	ample, color). If any, write them down here:	What about within the other vitamin	ıs?
3.	Circle the foods above that are in season now (refer to the PRODUCE	STAND on the following page). Name	2
	benefits of buying foods in season (see the TOP SECRET INFO. page	es):	and
	·		

RIDDLE: How could you eat apples out of season to get vitamin C in December?

4. Create a Tree Map® of each of the vitamins above, based on when the produce is in season: a) in September,

or b) at another time of the year (see example on PRODUCE STAND page).





'TIS THE SEASON

KEY

Nutrient	VITAMIN A	VITAMIN C	VITAMIN B6
Function	Healthy function of eyes, skin, kidneys, respiratory system and digestive tract in your body.	Healthy gums, protects your body against infection and helps wounds heal.	Helps support the immune system, and important in metabolism (helps body make and use energy).
Fruits and	Butternut squash	Apples	Asparagus
vegetables that have it	Carrots	Bell peppers	Avocados
	Cantaloupe	Brussels sprouts	Bell peppers
	Cooked greens	Cantaloupe	Cantaloupe
	Mangos	Cauliflower	Cauliflower
	Pumpkin	Strawberries	Grapes
	Spinach	Tomatoes	Spinach
	Sweet Potatoes	Watermelon	Tomatoes
		Yellow squash	Watermelon

- 2. Think about the foods that have Vitamin A. Do you notice any similarities in their physical description (for example, color). If any, write them down here: Orange, yellow flesh—beta carotene supplies this pigment. Our bodies convert beta carotene into vitamin A, which plays an important role in promoting good vision, and normal body growth.
- 3. Circle the foods above that are in season now (refer to the PRODUCE STAND on the following page). Name 2 benefits of buying foods in season (see the TOP SECRET INFO. pages): 4 benefits listed on TOP SECRET INFO
- 4. Create a Tree Map® of each of the vitamins above, based on when the produce is in season: a) in September, or b) at another time of the year (see example on PRODUCE STAND page).

RIDDLE: How could you eat apples out of season to get vitamin C in December?

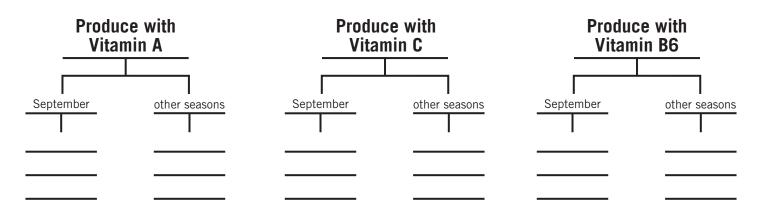




PRODUCE STAND



EXAMPLE TREE MAPS®







For food stamp information, call 877-847-3663. Funded by the USDA Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Name:	

HOW TO PICK THEM

DIRECTIONS:

- 1. Read the last 4 lines of the Grow-etry poem (last sentences) and review the descriptions below on the left and right-hand sides.
- 2. Which are qualities you want to look for when picking out a tasty one at the market? Circle, or color in the YES PLEASE! descriptions with a green color; and the NO THANK YOU! ones with a red color.
- 3. Draw and label two different apples in the spaces provided with the correct descriptions: one that you would take home with you, and one that you wouldn't!

firm to the touch	YES PLEASE!	brown spots
yields to pressure		shiny skin appearance
dull skin appearance	NO THANK YOU!	has been stored in warm
wrinkly		temperatures
bruised		has been stored in cold temperatures





VARI"EAT"Y

DIRECTIONS:

- 1. As a class discuss the variety of ways to eat apples. What other ways do you enjoy them?
- 2. For more suggestions on how to eat a variety, visit www.fruitsandveggiesmorematters.org > click on the "Cooking" Tab at the top > click on the "Fruit & Vegetable Recipe Search" link on the left side of the page > type "apple" in the Keyword Search box. From the apple recipes that pop up, pick out a recipe that sounds appetizing. and either: 1) make it at home and report to the class about it, or 2) draw a picture of it, and write about why it sounds delicious.
- 3. Apples can be enjoyed anytime during the day: breakfast, lunch, dinner or as a snack. Create a Tree Map® to organize at what meals you think the dishes could be eaten (example provided). Add pictures to your Tree Map®.



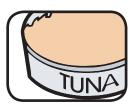
On the go Raw apples with the skin provide the most punch!



Apple wedges
Can be spread with
low- or non-fat
cream cheese.



In a sandwich Add a twist to a PB&J sandwich by adding crunchy apple slices.



Add to chicken or tuna salad Diced apples add crunch, texture



In breakfast cereal Mix apple chunks into hot cereal.



Pancakes
Mix chopped
apples into the
batter.



Dip for yogurt Dip apple slices in vanilla low- or nonfat yogurt.



In gelatin
Add diced or sliced apples to your favorite flavor.

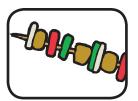


Waldorf salad

Add to salad greens cut up apple, celery, raisins and walnuts, with a low-fat creamy dressing.



Apple pizza
Sliced apples on
an english muffin, topped with
shredded cheese,
quickly melted in
the microwave.



Kebobs
Apple wedges with low-fat breakfast sausages or with low-fat cheese squares.



Apple sauce Go for some "no sugar added" applesauce.

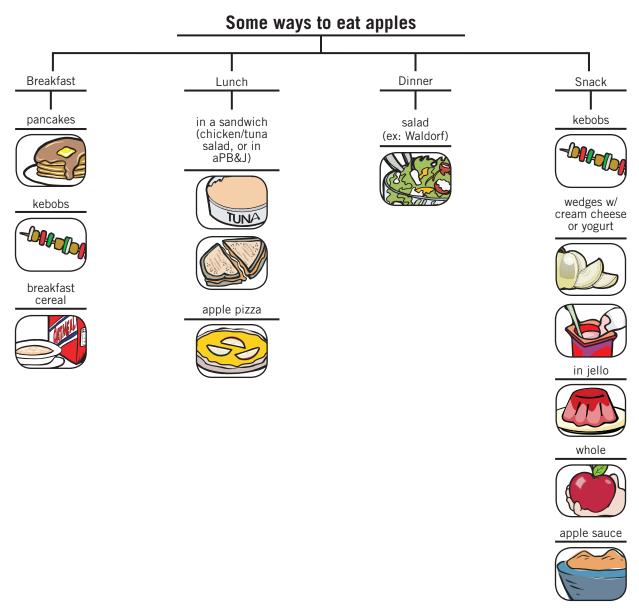




VARI"EAT"Y

EXAMPLE TREE MAP®

NOTE: Food items can (and should!) belong to more than one meal category. Following are possibilities.







APPLE FILE

TASTE TEST: DIRECTIONS

TOOLS NEEDED

- Granny Smith and Golden Delicious apples (whole, and portioned samples, delivered by cafeteria)
- Plates, plastic knife, napkins, plastic gloves (delivered by cafeteria)
- How to Pick Them activity (enclosed)
- Use Your Senses sheets (enclosed)



ACTIVITY

- Have students wash their hands properly with soap (or at least rub thoroughly with hand sanitizer).
- Show the whole apples. Discuss their physical, and nutritional characteristics. How are they similar? Different?
- Before tasting, ask the class to engage their senses... observing, smelling and touching the apples first. Write observations on *Use* Your Senses sheets.
- Invite class to taste them. Discuss/conduct an experiment of what would happen if cut apples were left out, and how adding an acid (lime/lemon/orange juice) prevents the oxidation/discoloring process.
- Note all of their sensory observations on the board. Observations
 can be recorded on the *Use Your Senses* worksheet (sample answers
 provided). Survey the class's opinion about the taste.





TASTE TEST: LABELS

DIRECTIONS: Cut out the following labels, fold in half, and place in front of the produce.

granny smith abloranal succious succiou

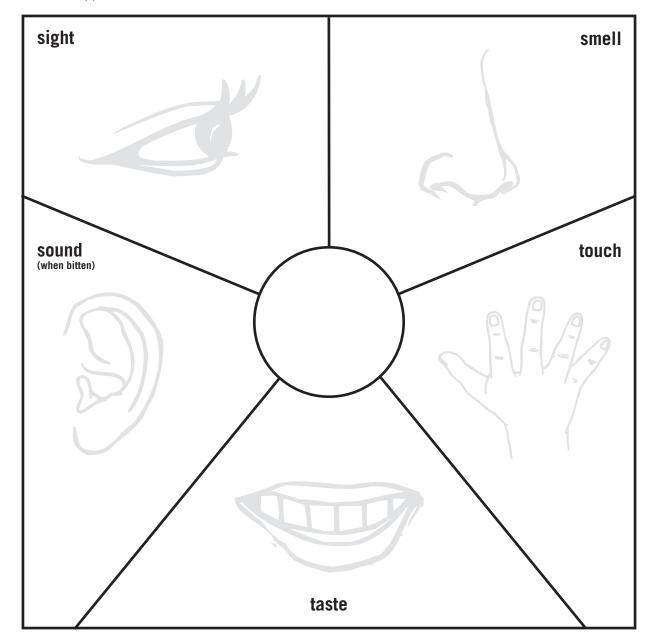
granny smith apple





USE YOUR SENSES

DIRECTIONS: Describe sensory attributes of an apple. Use a Double Bubble Map® to compare two different apple varieties.



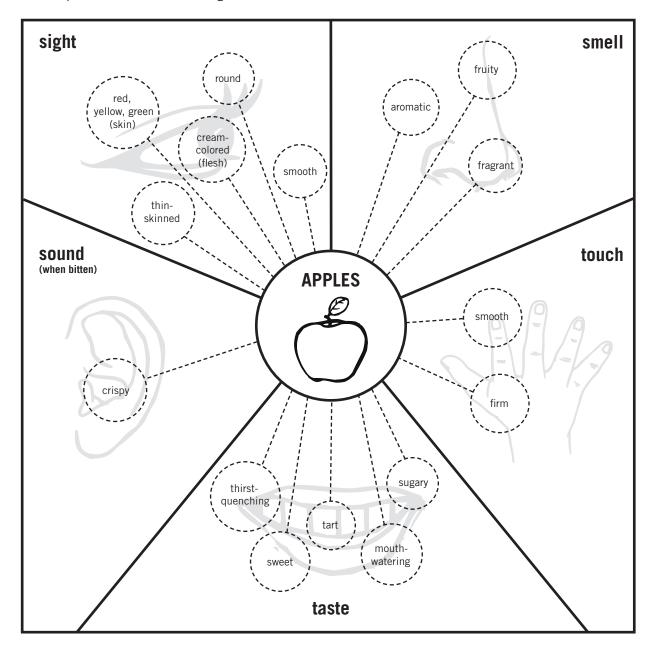




USE YOUR SENSES

EXAMPLE BUBBLE MAP®

Sample sensory attributes of an apple using a Bubble Map® divided among 5 senses for illustration. Consider having students use a different color for each group (sense). Lines have been placed below to show separation between the categories.









Harvest Month

Health and Learning Success Go Hand-in-Hand

Healthy eating can help with your child's success in school. Studies show that fruit and vegetable consumption improves memory and classroom behavior. Explore, taste and learn about eating more fruits and vegetables and being active every day. The **Harvest of the Month** featured fruit is



Helping Your Kids Eat Healthy

- Dip apple slices in calcium-rich lowfat yogurt or protein-filled peanut butter.
- Freeze 100 percent apple juice in an ice tray or in a paper cup with a popsicle stick and serve for dessert.
- Use applesauce to make reduced-fat baked goods. Replace shortening or oils in baking with an equal volume of applesauce plus one-third of the oil called for in the recipe.
- Ask your child to help pick out apples at the grocery store.
- Discuss with your child what your favorite fruits or vegetables are, why you like them and your favorite ways to eat them.

For more ideas, visit: www.harvestofthemonth.com www.calapples.org

September

Nutrition Facts 1 medium apple Serving Size Amount per Serving Calories 80 Calories from Fat 2 % Daily Value Total Fat 0g 0% Saturated Fat 0g 0% Trans Fat 0g Cholesterol Omg 0% Sodium 2mg 0% Total Carbohydrate 21g 7% Dietary Fiber 4g 15% Sugars 16g Protein 0g Calcium 1% Vitamin A 2% Vitamin C 12% Iron 1% Source: www.nutritiondata.com

Let's Get Physical!

• "Walk to School" Week takes place the first week of October, so join in on your child's "Walk to School" Week activities. Visit

www.cawalktoschool.com for more information.

- If walking to school is not possible, consider other safe places to walk the library, park or around your neighborhood.
- Take a family walk after dinner.
 For more physical activity ideas, visit: www.kidnetic.com www.verbnow.com

TUNA APPLE SALAD

Ingredients:

(Makes 4 servings at ½ pita each)

- 2 (6-ounce) cans water packed tuna, drained
- 2 tablespoons minced red onion
- 1 apple, cored and chopped
- 1/4 cup chopped celery
- 1/4 cup raisins
- 3 tablespoons fat free Italian dressing
- 2 cups salad greens
- 2 pita breads, cut in half OR 4 slices whole wheat bread
- 1. In a small bowl, stir tuna, onion, apple, celery, raisins and two tablespoons of dressing together.
- 2. In another bowl, toss salad greens with remaining dressing.
- 3. Carefully open pita breads and fill with equal amounts of tuna mixture and greens.

Adapted from: *Everyday Healthy Meals*, Public Health Institute, 2007.

Healthy Help

- Children who eat school meals are more likely to eat the recommended amount of fruits and vegetables every day than those who do not.
- Encourage your child to eat the school breakfast and lunch. Ask your child's teacher or call the school district's main office for more information.
- Review the school menu with your child and circle the meals that have apples in them.

Produce Tips

- Select apples that do not have bruises and are firm to the touch.
- Keep apples refrigerated to slow ripening and maintain flavor. When properly stored, apples can last over three months.
- To minimize browning, prepare fresh apple dishes just before serving, or pour 100 percent apple juice over fresh apple slices.







La Cosecha California Sallutato La Cosecha del Mes.

septiembre

La salud y el éxito en el aprendizaje van mano a mano

El comer saludablemente puede ayudar a que sus hijos sean más exitosos en la escuela. Las investigaciones indican que el comer frutas y vegetales mejora la memoria y la conducta en la escuela. Descubra, disfrute y aprenda a comer más frutas y vegetales y a mantenerse activa cada día.

En septiembre, la manzana es la fruta de La Cosecha del Mes.



Conseios saludables

- Los niños que comen las comidas escolares tienen mayor probabilidad de consumir la cantidad diaria recomendada de frutas y vegetales que aquellos que no las comen.
- Anime a que sus hijos coman el desayuno y almuerzo escolar. Pida más información al maestro de su hijo o llame a la oficina principal del distrito escolar.
- Revise el menú escolar con su hijo y marque las comidas que contienen manzanas.

Consejos "frescos"

- Las manzanas están disponibles todo el año. Seleccione manzanas que no estén magulladas y se sientan firmes al toque.
- Mantenga las manzanas en el refrigerador para reducir el proceso de maduración y retener el sabor. Si se mantienen bien almacenadas, las manzanas pueden durar más de tres meses.

Información Nutrimental	
Porción: 1 manza	ana mediana
	(154g)
Cantidad por Porción	
Calorías 80 Caloría	as de Grasa 2
	% Valor Diario
Grasas Og	0%
Grasa Saturada 0g	0%
Grasa Trans 0g	
Colesterol 0mg	0%
Sodio 2mg	0%
Carbohidratos 21g	7%
Fibra Dietética 4g	15%
Azúcar l6g	
Proteína Og	
Vitamina A 2%	Calcio 1%
Vitamina C 12%	Hierro 1%
Fuente: www.nutritiondata.com*	

¡En sus marcas, listos...!

- Durante la primera semana de octubre se llevará a cabo el "Día para Caminar a la Escuela". Le invitamos a que participe junto con su hijo en las actividades de este día especial para caminar. Camine con sus hijos a la escuela cada mañana como parte de su rutina normal.
- Si no es posible caminar a la escuela, camine a la biblioteca, al parque o por su vecindario.
- Camine con su familia después de la cena.

Para más ideas, visite:* www.cawalktoschool.com www.kidnetic.com www.verbnow.com

* Los sitios web sólo disponibles en inglés.

ENSALADA DE MANZANA Y ATÚN

Ingredientes: (para 4 porciones)

- 2 latas (6 onzas) de atún en agua, escurrido
- 2 cdas. de cebolla roja picada
- 1 manzana picada
- 1/4 taza de apio picado
- 1/4 taza de pasitas
- 3 cdas. de aderezo italiano ligero
- 2 tazas de lechuga
- 4 rebanadas de pan de trigo integral ó 2 panes de pita, cortados a la mitad
- 1. En un recipiente, mezcle el atún, la cebolla, la manzana, el apio, las pasitas, y dos cucharadas de
- 2. En otro recipiente, mezcle el resto del aderezo con la lechuga.
- 3. Ponga la lechuga y ensalada de atún en las rebanadas de pan, o abra y llene con cuidado el pan de pita.

Fuente: Everyday Healthy Meals, Instituto de Salud Pública, 2007.

Ayude a sus hijos a comer sano

- Sirva rebanadas de manzana bañadas con un vogur ligero rico en calcio o crema de cacahuate rica en proteínas.
- Congele jugo 100% de manzana en un molde de cubitos de hielo o en un vaso de papel con un palito y sirva como postre.
- Use el puré de manzana para preparar alimentos horneados bajos en grasa. Reemplace la manteca o el aceite por una cantidad igual de puré de manzana más una tercera parte del aceite que le indique la receta
- Platique con sus hijos sobre cuáles son sus frutas o vegetales favoritos, por qué les gustan, y la manera favorita de comerlos.

Para más ideas, visite:*

www.campeonesdelcambio.net www.calapples.org



